## $^{38}$Al

Guillemaud-Mueller et al. announced the discovery of $^{38}$Al in the 1989 article "Observation of new neutron rich nuclei $^{29}$F, $^{35,36}$Mg, $^{38,39}$Al, $^{40,41}$Si, $^{43,44}$P, $^{45-47}$S, $^{46-49}$Cl, and $^{49-51}$Ar from the interaction of 55 MeV/u $^{48}$Ca+Ta" (1989Gu03). A 55 MeV/u $^{48}$Ca beam was fragmented on a tantalum target at GANIL and the projectile-like fragments were separated by the zero degree doubly achromatic LISE spectrometer. "[The figure] represents the two-dimensional plot (energy loss versus time-of-flight) obtained under these conditions after 40 h integration time with an average intensity of 150 enA. The new species $^{35,36}$Mg, $^{38,39}$Al, $^{40,41}$Si, $^{43,44}$P, $^{45,46,47}$S, $^{46,47,48,49}$Cl, and $^{49,50,51}$Ar are clearly visible."

Adapted from reference (2012Th10)


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